Nippon Times

No. 16,801 (THE 20th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1945 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 35 Sen

No Hope Apparent For Early Ending Of China Struggle

Red Paper Wants Marshall to Set Time Limit for U.S. Troop Withdrawal

The civil undeclared war continues in China without any apparent hope of its ending before the New Year, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday, which also reported that the New China Daily News, a Communist journal, has demanded that General Marshall set a time limit for withdrawal of American forces from China.

Says Red Forces Withdrawn

Kyodo-AP

YENAN, December 23.—Chinese Communist commander-in-chief Chu Teh said today he had withdrawn all Red forces from the embattled cities of Paotow, Kweisui and Tatung as an earnest gesture that the Communist desire peace.

He also asserted, "the Communist delegates to the Chungking peace talks are fully empowered to deal immediately and directly with Ambassador General George C. Marshall in all matters," concerning the ending of the China internal strife and the establishment of a coalition government.

The statement was given in an exclusive Associated Press interview at his cave home.

He declared the Communists are ready to dissolve all of their armed forces, except the agreed upon 20 divisions, as soon as peace is restorstored and the coalition government set up.

Chu Teh is optimistic over possible results of all party conference of political consultation council in Chungking now that President Truman has declared the United States aim in China is peace and unity.

He added the American forces in China can achieve an internal accord "by unwaveringly carrying on Truman's policy of restricting their tasks," and in the United States, the State department has ordered the Americans to cease transporting Central government troops to North China, "then it is not too late to void a full civil war."

Chu Teh opposel any loans to the present Central Government because he asserted it will be dissipated in the furtherance of a civil war in graft corruption. "It takes only a few pockets to hide even such a large sum.

He said the new coalition government would welcome the $2,000,000,000 American loan" to stimulate and revitalize" the nation industrially. He said finances of the present Central government never have been open to the people, adding the expenditure for secret police and concentration camps equalled one-third of the military budget, "a condition unequalled in any country in the world."

He said the experience of Communists in developing production has shown that national economy development mainly depends on reforms in financial and economic system and loans can only be the aiding factor.

Truce Hopes Dimmer

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 23—Prospects of truce in China by Christmas grew dim.

There are no developments on the Communist proposal for an immediate unconditional cessation of hostilities.

The central government spokesman termed the proposal unofficial and informal.

Chiang Kai-shek, who returned from Nanking could approve truce proposal by Christmas but as is known the Communists have not yet put the proposal in writing.

Central Government quarters are patently suspicious of the proposal.

The Communists asserted the Central Government is massing troops for a large-scale invasion of the Inner Mongolian province of Chahar.

A Central Governments dispatch declared the Communists are attacking the Peiping-Mukden railway city of Lwanhsien.

Another dispatch said Government Troops recaptured Taoyang.

Germans Staying at Vatican

Members of the former German Embassy at the Vatican are remaining in the Vatican as honorary guests deprived of their diplomatic status since the German Government has ceased to exist, according to a Reuter's report from Moscow on Monday. It also said that officials of the closed Japanese Embaccy are also in the Vatican as guests retaining their diplomatic status.

Szechwan Daily Opposes Mediation in China Strife By U.S. Envoy Marshall

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 23.—The Kuo Min Kung, apparently opposing the mediation in China by General George C. Marshall, new American envoy, asserted today that "we should solve our own problems ourselves." It said, "China is a free and independent country and her people are self-respecting. Any begging gestures would impair our national prestige." The new Szechwan daily pictures the situation in China as an athletic meet with Marshall as judge. It said, "We hope his judgment is absolutely impartial."

Chiang and Marshall To Open Conference

Red Leaders Meet U.S. Envoy For Views Exchange at Chungking Sunday

General George Marshall, President Truman's Special Envoy to China has held a talk with President Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong as well as with representatives of the Communist delegation, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday. At a press conference after the meeting, General Marshall is reported to have said: "It will be some time before I can get a full picture of China." The General added that the United States has a natural, intensive interest in the Chinese people, their well-being, and their relations with the peace of the world. He also said that the United States was interested in the forthcoming meetings of the Political Consultative Council which is to attempt to solve the internal problems besetting China.

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 25.—Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek arrived here Sunday afternoon from Nanking.

The Generalissimo was expected to meet General George C. Marshall, new United States Ambassador to China, later Sunday or early Monday in the first of a series of conferences here with the new American envoy.

Three Communist leaders called on Marshall Sunday to pay their respects and for a "friendly exchange of views," the General's aide said They spent an hour together in which it is reported that Marshall did more listening than talking.

It was the first presentation of the Communist viewpoint by party leaders who were General Chou En-lai, deputy party chief and head of the delegation to the coming peace alks, General Peh Chien-ying, talks, Communist army's chief of staff, and Tung Pi-wu, who was the Communist member of the Chinese delegation to the United Nations conference.

Nanking reported that Friday night's conference there was "extremely cordial," lasting two hours.

Marshall braved perillous flying weather in reaching here.

Communist General Chou En-Lai said he had requested the Chungking government representatives to forward Red peace proposals to Chiang at Nanking. Chinese press said a peace meeting between the Government and Communist delegation was expected shortly after Jan. 1.

Associated Press correspondent Spencer Davis reported from Peiping that one concrete effect of Marshall's talk with Chiang was the brightened prospect for the use of United States troop planes to carry huge Chinese occupation forces to Manchuria.

Iranian Rebels Take Ardebil

Iranian insurgents have occupied Ardebil in the northern province of Azerbaijan while another town, the only other garrison city held by the Government forces, was expected to fall at any time, according to a Teheran broadcast on Monday.

Ratifies Bretton Woods Pact

Egypt has ratified the Bretton Woods agreement, while India has notified its agent-general for India in Washington to sign the agreement on Thursday, according to a Washington broadcast on Monday.

Kyodo-AP

PARIS December 23.—The finance committee of the French constituent assembly today voted unanimously to recommend ratification of the Bretton Woods monetary agreement, clearing the way for devaluation of the franc.

Big Chiang Force In Manchuria Zone Opposed by Stalin

Army-Navy Journal Story Lacking Confirmation — Marshall Is Uninformed

Kyodo-AP

WASHINGTON, December 25.—The Army and Navy journal said last week that "as a result" of opening talks in Moscow, the United States' help in moving nationalist troops from the south of China has been ordered halted.

The unofficial service journal said "as a result of the opening conversations of foreign ministers of the Big Three in Moscow, instructions have been received in Washington for Lieut. General Albert Wedemeyer, our military commander in China, to cease assisting reinforcements of nationalist troops in the north by troop movements from the south at least until Marshall in his new role of ambassador can have the opportunity to explore the situation and then give a definite ruling on policy.

"In the meantime we may continue facilitating the transport of Chinese nationalist troops from the north to Manchurian ports.

"This reveals not only that China came early in the conversations, but also that Premier Stalin, while continuing his pledge to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek concerning control by Chungking of Manchuria does not want Chinese military operations in that area carried out by heavily augmented forces. As matters stand, the National Government still enjoys the support of both the United States and the Soviet Union —a support we seek to implement through a proposal of the Secretary of Navy to Congress for authority to transfer naval ships to the Chungking Government."

Story Not Confirmed

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 24.—Chinese quarters yesterday said they were unable to confirm the Army and Navy Journal story that Stalin does not want the Chinese forces occuping Manchuria to be heavily augmented.

They pointed out the Sino-Soviet treaty provides no limitation of the number of Chinese troops in Manchuria and that any attempt to impose such limitation clearly violates China's sovereign rights.

General George C. Marshall also professed that he had no information of developments of the Big Three talks influencing movement of Chinese troops.

FRENCH RECOGNIZING TITO

The French Government has decided to recognize the Yugoslavian regime of Marshal Tito, the Minister of Information at Paris announced on Tuesday, according to a San Francisco lispatch.

Greece has joined Britain and the United States to recognize the new Yugoslav Republic, according to a London broadcast on Monday. The Greek prime minister said that Greece asked the British Government to lift restrictions on its gold reserve and the Greek deposits in British banks. This is part of the funds in financial assistance which Greece had asked of the Allies to stabilize its currency and help reconstruction. It is expected that the Minister for Economic Coordination will leave for London shortly for negotiations.

Spellman May Get New Post

Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York, one of the newly nominated cardinals, may be named Vatican's Secretary of State, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Monday.

Revised Rituals Observed By His Imperial Majesty To Mark Taisho Tenno Sai

On the occasion of Taisho Tenno Sai, Tuesday, commemorating the demise of Emperor Taisho, His Majesty the Emperor worshiped in person before the Koreiden, sanctuary within the Imperial Palace. The ceremony was conducted at 10 a.m. in accordance with the revised Imperial Household Rituals Ordinance. The function was observed purely as a Court affair and not as a national ceremony as in former days. The same day, an Imperial messenger was dispatched to the Tama Mausoleum to conduct commemorative rites.

Rice Sale Program Approved by Allies

Government Making Frantic Efforts to Stem Present Inflationary Tendency

The Allied Supreme Headquarters on December 24 granted approval to the Japanese Government's proposed rice sale program which fixes the standard government price of rice at ¥150 per koku, 50 per cent of this cost to be defrayed from Government coffers.

New Price Policy Sought

The Government is contemplating the formulation of a new price policy centering around the fixing of new ceilings in a frantic effort to find some effective means to combat the vicious inflation which is daily becoming aggravted.

The Government's fresh effort to formulate a new price policy, according to well-informed financial sources, is the result of the failure of its initial price action abolishing all government control on price ceilings for perishables.

It was pointel out that this ended as a complete flop due to the subsequent increase in currency circulation as well as the marked decrease in the marketing farm products.

Consequently, the prices for perishables have tended to become stabilized on the level of black-quotations, which, however have been found to be far beyond the reach of ordinary salaried men.

The actual increase in the price of perishables has resulted in advanced prices for other deity necessaries, with the result that inflationary trends have come to assume added momentum, quite contrary to what was intended by the price administration authorities.

Accoring such an "awkward" price situation is primarily responsible for the current wave of demands for higher wages and salaries, adding in turn to the prevailing vicious inflation. Hence, the urgent necessity for the Government to work out some new price policy to cope with the situation.

In these circumstances, there are indications that the Finance Ministry, which is now mainly responsible for formulation of the price policy since the establishment of the Price Section wtthin the Ministry earlier this month, is now contentplating revertng back to the old policy centering around the fixing of ceilings on commodity prices.

In working out a new price policy along these lines, the authorities are apparently aware of the fact that mere fixing of a ceilings or increase in the official price quotations will not be enough to cope with the situation.

Indications point, therefore, to fresh and frantic Government efforts to fix a new over-all price level by simultaneously readjusting wages, freight rates and other price-determining factors.

Major Food Crisis Looms as Delivery Of Rice Is Meager

Big Cities Menaced, Famine Hits Hokkaido, Official Report Discloses

A major food crisis looms large as the delivery of rice crop to the Government is making very slow headway, according to a report published by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry.

Unless the present situation improves, it is feared that considerable difficulties in the distribution of rice will break out in major consumptive centers such as Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto.

As of December 10, only 2,940,000 koku (approximately 15,000,000 bushels) or 11 per cent of the expected total of 26,591,000 koku has been delivered to the authorities concerned. Niigata Prefecture offered 49.4 per cent; Ishikawa, 49 per cent; Hokuriku District, 39.6 per cent; Tohoku District, 16.2 per cent; Kanto District, 4.8 per cent and the Hokkaido, 1.2 per cent. No delivery worthy of mention has been made in the areas west of Kansai District, with not a single bale produced in Osaka, Nara, Hiroshima, Fukucka, Nagasaki Kumamoto, Miyagi and Kagoshima prefectures. Tokyo Metropolis Kanagawa, Hyogo, Okayama and Kochi prefectures have also failed to deliver their allotments.

The rice supply situation is worst in the Hokkaido where a famine of unprecedented magnitude has hit large areas. With additional supply of staple food needed for feeding coal miners, Hokkaido is relying heavily on supplies from Northern Honshu but so far only half of the expected supply has reached the island.

The Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's report on estimates of the supply and consumption of staple food for the current rice year show a deficit of 18,720,000 koku or 3,120,000 tons.

The report follows

(1) Estimated Supply (in koku)	
Transfer from proceeding rice year	2,500,000
Rice crop of 1945	40,017,000
Rice crop of 1946	2,800,000
Wheat and barley	7,500,000
Potatoes	3,670,000
Foods hthero unused	1,650,000
Total	59,290,00
(2) Estimate Demand	
Cultivators	22,000,000
Non-agrarian consumers	51,810,000
Rice wine	650,000
For bean paste	1,050,000
Transfer to the next rice year	2,500,000
Total	78,010,000
(3) Deficit	18,720,000
	(3,120,000 tons)

UNPC ENDS LONDON MEET

Draft Charter to Be Placed Before General Assembly Set

The work of the United Nations Preparatory Commission was completed on Sunday with the delegates from 51 nations in agreement on the draft charter to be placed before the General Assembly of the United Nations which will hold its first session in London on January 7, according to a Melbourne broadcast.

Agenda for the first meeting of the General Assembly was drawn up, and also for the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. In approving the draft rules for recruiting the permanent staff of the organization, the Preparatory Commission recommended that the Secretary General should be appointed for five years and that the term of the appointment should be such as will demand a man of eminence and high attainment.

* * *

Nippon Jitterbugs Greet Yule with Eager Hope

There ought to be a lot of rug-cutting going on this Yuletide, as local jitterbugs, held in submission during the war by a ban on dancing and the threat of air-raids, jubiliantly strut their stuff, comments Jiji.

Ballroom dancing had a big following among the Japanese here in pre-war years. There were no less than eight dance halls in Tokyo where the jitterbugs could go to, including the plushy Florida Ballroom at Tameike. All were closed however, when the authorities slapped a ban on dance halls back in October, 1940.

This created a sad situation for the Japanese jitterbugs, which was further worsened when the playing of American music, including Stephen Foster and boogie-woogie was tabooed shortly after the outbreak of the war. The more stubborn of the jitterbugs here continued with their shuffling behind curtained windows and locked doors to the tune of muffled phonograph music in defiance of authoriyt. But when the B-29's started coming over, even the die-hards had to quit.

Right now, the local crop of jitterbugs will have to be content with dancing on the tatami (Japanese mats) to not-so-new record music. They're hoping for the time when they can get out on a real floor and swing their partners again—a-la-American style.

The best band in the land when dancing was still allowed was that led by tenor saxist Shin Matsumoto, which dished out the jive at the Florida Ballroom. Dapper Matsumoto, with 15 years of experience under his belt, is still the "King of Swing" here. He presently leads a combo which has won the plaudits of American servicemen at the GI shows held at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Right hand man for Matsumoto and a permanent fixture in all his bands is big Sash (Caledonia) Moriyama, trumpeter and vocalist. The hand he receives during the GI programs indicates that the boy knows something about this thing called swing.,

Several Stateside bands, colored and white, came and went during the 1930's when dancing took hold here. And, as late as 1940, there were a few American musicians remaining in this country.

Among them were little Roy Hotson, drummer, and lanky Fred Houseman who tooted a trumpet. Before he left Japan for the Philippines, where it is rumored he was made a prisoner of the Japanese after the war broke out, Hotson held down a hide beating job in the Nichigeki pit band.

Houseman, who said he was from

(Continued on Page 2)

Australians Will Send Occupation Force Here, States Gen. Northcott

Australian forces to Japan will occupy an area about 400 miles southwest of Tokyo which will include a major naval base, according to a Melbourne broadcast on Monday, which reported that the fact was revealed by Lieut. General Northcott to British Forces at Morotai recently. According to General Northcott, during his recent visit to Japan with Brigadier Nimal, he had been most cordially greeted by General MacArthur who told him he was looking forward with great pride to having British troops, and especially Australians, under his command once more. The advance elements of the brigade, General Northcott said, will leave for Japan about January 7.

Turk Terrain Sought By Armenia, Georgia

Soviet Papers Play Up Demands for Frontier Areas— Ankara Radio Hits Back

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 23.—The Pravda, today, published a Tass dispatch from Egypt reporting that a group of Armenians in Alexandria were seeking to have Turkey give certain frontier districts to Soviet Armenia.

It said that the group known as the Armenian National Council offered a nine-point program based on the contention that Turkey forcibly split up Armenia after World War I.

Soviet newspapers, Thursday, published demands of the Georgians that Turkey cede the strategic 180 mile stretch of Black Sea coast to Russia.

Ankara Radio Answers

The Ankara Radio sent out an outspoken reply to a Moscow broadcast quoting a letter from two Russian professors in the Republic of Georgia to the effect that Turkey ought to hand back to Georgia a sizeable piece of territory along the frontier, according to BBC.

Answering the claim, the Turkish broadcast said: "We have no intention of discussing or taking seriously news that come from irresponsible quarters." It affirmed that Turkey believes in her rights and independence and that she has faith in the United Nations.

Czechs Must Pay in Pounds

Kyodo-AP

LONDON, December 23.—Britain has asked Czechoslovakia to compensate in pound sterling British investors in nationalized Czech industries, a Foreign Office spokesman said today. He declared parallel representations have been made by the United States. The British made it clear that Slovak crowns were not regarded as adequate compensation since they are not acceptable outside Czechoslovakia at the present exchange rate of 210 crowns to the pounds.

REAL FREEDOM OF PRESS

Kyodo-AP

SEOUL, December 23.—The long hoped for press freedom in Korea has been in effect since the Americans landed in September but this ideal assumed added significance and aspect of permanence in the agreement approved yesterday by the American military government.

AMG relinquished control of the old Domei system and turned it over to an all-Korean organization and approved the important recommendation that it be operated free of government control—either by the present military government or the permanent Korean government yet to be established.

The nation's publishers hailed the policy achieved by many weeks of negotiations. Some qualms were expressed on the ability of the long subjugated Koreans to operate their own agency. But top AMG opinion, stemming from Major General J. R. Sheetz, Civil Administrator, held that press freedom was guaranteed and that now was the time to prove the promise.

The AMG has reorganized Domei with Koreans, put it on a firm financial basis and approved the Korean-suggested new name—Hap-Dong Agency—and KPT, the latter for English-speaking purposes, meaning the Korean Pacific Press.

Revolt in Damascus

A demonstration in Damascus last week demanded the immediate unconditional and complete evacuation of all British and French troops from Syria, according to a Moscow broadcast on Monday.

Talks at Moscow Of Foreign Heads Reported at End

Unsettled Problems to Be Taken Up at Washington Meeting in Spring

The conference of the Big-3 Foreign Ministers drew to a close on Monday, according to a San Francisco broadcast on Tuesday, based on an AP report. It was also reported that the problems not settled at the Soviet capital will be taken up in Washington next spring.

Results to Be Announced

The end of the Big Three Foreign Ministers' Conference is in sight, informed sources said in Moscow on Monday, according ot a San Francisco broadcast.

These sources claim that accomplishments have been achieved and probably will be announced simultaneously in Moscow, London and Washington.

The San Francisco broadcast further revealed that although the conference has reached its final stage, boh U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes and British Foreign Secretary Bevin are expected to be in Moscow until Christmas morning at least.

One diplomatic spokesman said that the whole course of history has been shaped, or is being shaped by the decisions made and matters discussed during the current meeting.

Meanwhile, news agency correspondens in Moscow suggest that with Monday's session, the conference of foreign ministers is coming to its closing stages, according to a BBC broadcast.

One message goes so far as to say that Monday's session would be the last, and that social engagements will be held until it is time for the delegates to leave for home.

A San Francisco broadcast revealed that it has been announced in Moscow that another foreign ministers' conference will be held not later than May 1, 1946.

UP, quoting the Moscow Radio, said that the representatives of the United States, Britain and Russia have agreed to resume immediately talks on peace treaties for Italy, Greece, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland, and France has been invited to participate in the Italian peace treaty, BBC reports.

Meanwhile, the Melbourne Radio said that U.S. Secretary of State Byrnes was received on Sunday night for the second time by Generalissimo Josef Stalin. U.S. Ambassador Harriman was also present at the conference which lasted two hours.

A-Bomb Still a Secret

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 23.—Informants today said no atomic bomb secrets have been given away during consideration by the Big Three foreign ministers on world control of atomic energy.

James F. Byrnes and Ernest Bevin were said to have adhered to the statement issued November 15 by President Truman Clement Attlee and Mackenzie King that control of the destructive atomic power should be handed over to the United Nations Commission and production secrets be kept until effective safeguards are decided.

Three in Harmony

Kyodo-AP

MOSCOW, December 23.—The foreign ministers meeting went into its eighth day today with informed sources encouraged over the spirit of cooperation and optimism prevailing among the three major Powers.

Foreign Commissor Molotov will be host tonight party for Secretary of State Byrnes and Foreign Minister Bevin.

Roxas Boomed for President

Kyodo-AP

MANILA, December 23.—A "Roxas for President" headquarters was opened today although Manuel Roxas did not formally announce he would be a candidate for Philippines president. Speaking at the headquarters, Roxas declared he would be for the common man if elected but stated he could not be a candidate until nominated by the Nationalista Party.

Baring Policy on Indonesia

An important decision on the policy on Indonesia is likely to follow the conversations between British Prime Minister Clement Attlee and the British Cabinet, and the Dutch prime minister as well as Dr. Hubertus van Mook, according to a London broadcast on Monday.

Weather Report

Today's weather forecast by the Central Meteorological Observatory at 10 a.m. Tuesday. Fair with northerly winds.

Rank, File Attend Patton's Funeral

Rites for Fighting General Held in Christ Church in Heidelberg

Kyodo-AP

HEIDELBERG, December 23.—Escorted by eight armored cars, the body of General George S. Patton Jr., was moved this afternoon from the hilltop villa overlooking Heidelberg where it has been lying in state to the ancient Christ Church for the funeral service.

Six enlisted men carried the casket into the church to await the solemn rites.

High-ranking generals and soldiers who fought across Europe with Patton were in Heidelberg to pay their last respects to the fighting general. Elaborate ceremonies have been planned for after the services, when the body will be moved to the Heidelberg station for transport by train to a cemetery near Luxembourg.

Armed guards lined the Rohrbacher Strasse, one of the city's main streets, along which the funeral procession will move. They were spaced 25 feet apart. By noon, small groups of soldiers and German civilians had begun to await the procession.

Marshall Lauds Patton

Kyodo-AP

CHUNGKING, December 23.—General George C. Marshall, U.S. Ambassador to China, in a statement today on the news of General George S. Patton's death, said, "it comes as a great shock to me."

He said he recognized Patton's genius since the Meuse Argonne battle in World War 1 where he was a "determined and utterly fearless battle leader," which is one of the reasons Marshall selected Patton to lead the Casablanca landing in 1942.

He praised the Third Army breakthrough but, "it was his counterattack toward Bastogne and the tremendous thrust to the Rhine at Coblenz and into the rear of German armies at Saar Basin followed by sudden crossing of the Rhine that established General Patton as one of the greatest military leaders in our history.

POLITICAL BODIES TO MEET

21 New Parties Plan United Front Against Major Organs

Representatives of 21 out of 40-odd new political parties that have mushroomed on the local political front following the surrender are due to meet in conference this afternoon to discuss the question of conducting a common struggle against major parties, the Mainichi Shrimbun reported.

The meeting is to take place at the Headquarters of the Rikken Seinen-to or Constitutional Young Men's Party, located in the Mainichi Building, at 1 p.m., when "urgent problems of the moment" will be discussed in order to investigate the possibility of establishing a common front among the 21 new parties.

Except for the Constitutional Young Men's Party, however, the paper failed to give the names of all of the 21 parties that are to meet in conference.

ABOLISHING LABOR BODY

The Labor Service Association will be abolished from January 1 and administration concerning casual labor will be transferred to the labor offices to be established under direct jurisdiction of the Government.

After the termination of war the Government reorganized the Association for Service to the State through Labor into the Labor Service Association, but SCAP warned the Government that no substantial change except in name had been made in the association.

For smooth operation of work for securing casual labor employment, agencies will be set up under the labor offices.

Jitterbugs of Nippon Hopeful of New Year

(Continued from Page 1)

Chicago, attended Austin High School while Bud Freeman of tenor sax fame, and the rest of the famous Austin High School band were going there. In Japan he played at the Kokka Dance Hall with a Filipino band, which was the hottest outfit in town.

Another Stateside musician that was in this country before the war and probably still is in the Kansai district somewhere is Archie Grant, colored pianist, trombone player and tap dancer rolled into one. In his fifties, Grant was married to a Japanese and had a number of offspring. He used to be a clerk in a post office on Central Avenue, Los Angeles, before he came to Japan as half of a dancing team on tour. He said he knew both Les Hite, band leader at the Cotton Club in Los Angeles, and violin artist Lionel Hampton.

Imperial Donations Given Japan Red Cross Society, Medical Clinics in Tokyo

An Imperial donation was granted the Japan Red Cross Society on Monday to give financial aid to the hospitals under the organization's management. Her Majesty the Empress, meanwhile, graciously granted a sum of money the same day to the Tokyo Metropolitan Office to establish medical clinics for the war victims of Tokyo. It was also learned that Her Imperial Majesty has patronized a medical program for war sufferers which was launched on October 29.

Japanese Red Party En Route From Yenan

Comrades Here Welcoming Sanji Nosaka, Former Teacher at Keio

Communists in Japan welcome the early return of their Red comrades in Yenan. There is no difference in opinion between them.

The two points were made clear in a statement issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan upon receipt of news that Sanji Nosaka and his party had arrived at Seoul on their way back to Japan from Yenan.

Nosaka who is known also as Susumu Okano, is one of the pioneer leaders of the Communist movement in Japan. He was arrested in the 1923 nation-wide roundup while teaching at Keio University.

Later, he went to Soviet Russia and then to China. At Yenan, he organized the Japanese People's Emancipation League and has been fighting ever since against Japanese imperialistic aggression.

While categorically denying the reported discord between the Communists in Japan and Yenan, the statement declared that such reports had been spread by "our enemies who want to cause a split in our parties influence."

It is recalled that the Japanese Communists in Yenan were reported to be opposed to the outright abolition of the Tenno System, in contrast to the Communists in Japan.

It was revealed that two women candidates of the Communist Party will run for the coming general election, namely, Madam Fusako Kutsumi from Tokyo Metropolis and Madam Teru Katsum from Kagoshima Prefecture.

These two women are understood to be included in the 150 candidates, whom the Communists are preparing to nominate throughout the country with at least one candidate from each electoral district.

Members of the party number 264 in the Tokyo Metropolitan District as of December 22 as compared with 111 at the beginning of this month. The party his appointed five members to organize a committee to boots its party members in provincial districts.

Communists Decide Concrete Food Plan

People's Control Bodies, United Political Front to End Crisis Is Projected

A decision to intensify the campaign for creation of people's committees for food control was taken at a general meeting of the Communists in Tokyo held at the party's headquarters on Sunday.

The meeting was attended by some 250 out of a total of 264 Communists in the Tokyo District.

It was decided at the meeting to coordinate the movement for conference of representative of industrial plants, which have spontaneously mushroomed in various districts, into a mass political campaign for establishment of people's committees for food control. With labor unions as a nucleus, the Communists expect to mobilize large masses of citizens for the creation of the projected committees.

The campaign, if it proves successful, will be made to develop into a political movement for revision of the Constitution along democratic lines.

The Central Committee of the party, meanwhile, adopted the following course of action to overcome the present a acute food crisis.

1. To send a delegation to the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Transportation, and the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to file protests against irresponsibility and negligence of duties of these authorities on the food question.

2. To send Yoshio Shiga and Shigenori Kuroki to the Social Democratic Party to propose fomation of a united front with the Social Democratic Party in the struggle for solution of the food problem. Similar proposals will be made to other political parties and organs of public opinion for united efforts to overcome the food crisis.

3. To intensify the campaign for creation of people's committees for food control on the basis of the proposed united front.

The Central Committee of the party will follow similar policies in other major cities. The party, however, categorically denied reports that the Communists are projecting food riots. Instead of instigating the people to irresponsible action, the party intends to organize the masses with a view to bringing about a sensible solution of the question.

The Communists also decided to file protests with the Prime Minister the Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Education, and the President of the Board of Communications for discouraging the Government employes and teachers in Government schools to organize their own unions.

With regard to consolidation of the Communist organizations in districts other than Tokyo Metropolis, the meeting decided to send five representatives of the party headquarters to various districts for the specific purpose of encouraging the Communist movement.

NOTICE

TO ALL FORMER AUSTRIAN CITIZENS

Those desirous of registering with the American authorities are requested to send within one week all personal date, proof of their former Austrian citizenship, time of residence in Japan and future plans to

Mr. C. P. WALDBAUR
Gora (Hakone) Gora Hotel

Tokyo, December 26, 1945

Row Asbestos
Asbestos Cement Products

The Nozawa Asbestos Industrial Co., Ltd.
Head Office: c/o NISSHO BUILDING,
No. 60, Naniwa-Machi, Kobe.
Mine: Yamabe, Hokkaido.
Plant: Kobe, Hikone, Moji, Hiroshima.

Sampo's Specialities
JIATOMIN
Tablets
For digestion and nutrition
TERUUTIMATU
For Vitamin B Deficiency
TOFUMEL
For Wounds and Hongkong Foot
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Reports on Number of Japanese Troops Taking Part in China War Contradictory

Commenting on the frequent reports both from abroad and at home that large numbers of Japanese troops are taking part in the actions by Chunbking and Chinese Communist armies, well-informed quarters here declare that these reports are greatly exaggerated.

There is a reason to believe, it pointed out, that the issue of Japanese participation in China's internal struggle has been utilized by both Chungking and Yenan as a tool for psychological warfare.

Pointing out that the disarmament of the Japanese troops in China is nearing an end and that the repatriation of the Japanese is being carried out smoothly, thanks to the kind attitude of the American authorities, observers declare that the reported participation of Japanese troops in China's internal struggle differs from fact.

These circles, however, admit that some of the Japanese troops in China have joined the Communist army apparently as a result of the psychological confusion caused by the sudden termination of the war. But the number of deserters, they believe on the basis of information brought here by Japanese civilian repatriates, is very few.

Returnee Bases View

Most of the troops that engaged in the battle of Paotow were Japanese, said Hisashi Aoyama, resident in Peiping for six years and a former staff member of the Toa Shimpo, a Japanese-language daily. Aoyama recently returned to his native town of Okayama from China, arriving at Saseho on December 19 from Tangku on a landing barge of the United States armed forces.

This statement came in Aoyama's account of conditions as he found them at the time he was leaving China as told to Kyodo.

Aoyama said: "Prices were rocketing. But there were not shortages of goods. And the Japanese were managing to subsist.

"As for the soldiers, after they were disarmed, they put themselves to work The technicians employed cles. Some of the younger soldiers who were demobilized, losing all hope, enlisted in the Chungking forces. I heard of a Japanese sergeant who entered the Chinese Communist Army, where he while in the Japanese Army, with was given the same rank he had monthly salary of ¥25,000 in addition to a free supply of necessary goods. The people gladly obeyed orders from the authorities, and few incidents involving them were reported."

BRITISH COLONIAL POLICY

White Papers Clarify Stand of 3 Territories in East Africa

Far-reaching steps in British colonial policy, notably in East Africa, are proposed in a document published by the British Government according to a London broadcast Sunday. The White Paper shows £120,000,000 provided under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of this year is to be allocated. The second White Paper sets a proposal for a new East African High Commission and Central Legislature to deal with permanent service in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, such as defense, transport and income tax.

These proposals are for public discussions in the three territories concerned and in Britain. The proposals do not mean either a closer political union or the amalgamation of the East African governments. The aim is a substitute of constitutional system of control for the loosely organized system of joint service now administered by the three East African governors in conference.

Entering Palace Grounds

Captain J. W. Grant, British Navy, and Captain R. A. Cown, one of his staff officers, have been permitted to enter the grounds of the Imperial Palace on December 27, according to a SCAP memorandum to the Japanese Government on December 23. It is learned that Captain Grant will inspect the fire engines removed by the Japanese from Hongkong, the British Crown Colony.

NEW SHOPS FOR SHIMBASHI

Some Will Open for Business On December 30

A street of stores of regulation type with a frontage of nine feet and a depth of 27 feet will make its debut in the burnt out Shimbashi area on December 30. Twenty-one of the 53 shops have been already completed. The remainder will be ready for business by the middle of January.

The subscription of ¥5,000 each for shops along the main street and ¥3,000 for stores in the back streets have been applied to the cost of construction. Rent will be about ¥100 and no deposits or premiums will be demanded. Also, transfer sub-lease of shops will not be permitted.

The majority of the shops are mainly eateries and stores handling provisions while the others deal in articles of daily use, sundry goods and souvenirs.

Repairing Navy Yards

Reactivation of the Ominato and Maizuru Navy Yards for repair purposes was authorized by SCAP on December 5, this being extended to permit use of reactivated facilities for salvage and scrapping operations, according to a SCAP directive on December 22.

The Kure Navy Yard also was permitted to reactivate repair purposes and for the purpose of establishing a salvage and scrapping center on December 15. However, no authorization was granted to the reactivation of the Saseho Navy Yard.

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Extra Ration of Rice Sought by Tokyoites

Many File Applications With Police Stations Due to Acute Shortage

The acute shortage of foodstuffs has become aggravated, some 40 per cent of the 3,660,000 residents in Tokyo relying much on the emergency distribution of extra rice which they receive at police stations, says the Mainichi. Even Mrs. Yoshida, wife of the Foreign Minister, is reported to have received a special quota of rice on November 20.

In consideration of the rice crisis the Metropolitan Police Board has decided to conduct careful investigations in each case before giving extra rice and only those who hav been found to be in absolute nee will become entitled as recipients of extra rice.

In July, just before Japan's collapse, 294,986 requests for extra rice were made in Tokyo and 12,796 bales of rice used in giving extra quotas to applicants. In November, police stations received 363,613 requests which were 6,8627 more than in July and 15,205 bales of rice was consumed, which were 1,409 more than the amount used for the same purpose in July when the shortage of rice was made up with sweet potatoes.

As the distribution of flour mixed with substitutes is not going on satisfactorily and supply of fresh vegetables will decrease during the winter season, demands for extra rice will eventually increase. The fact 80 per cent of those who request for extra rice are of the middle-class who cannot afford to buy rice the blackmarket reveals the grim aspect of the present situation.

At the Honjo police station, 1,84 out of the 2,562 families which mainly include laborers made requests for distribution of extra rice in November, showing the fact that more than 70 per cent are in acute need of foodstuffs, about 35 per cent to 40 per cent of families in the Ueno and Tamagawa areas also made similar requests in November.

Those who requested for distribution of extra rice in November received an average of 2.4 kilogram of rice per family besides the regular ration of 280 grams per person a day. Some 551,387 families who did not request for extra rice at police stations apparently paid ¥55 for one "sho" or 14 kilograms of rice, bringing the total of rice which was sold on the blackmarket to 23,362 bales at a total of ¥51,396,400.

NURSES SEEK WAGE HIKE

Nurses at the Red Cross Central Hospital demanded on December 20 for a 500 per cent salary increase, and drastic changes in the hospital along democratic lines.

They declared they would strike unless the hospital authorities failed to reply by 3 p.m. on Monday.

The union of employes of the Keisei Tram Company on December 22 demanded that the company dismiss the present managing director and two other officers and take immediate steps to permit the men to participate in the management of the company. The representative of the management was to see the leaders of the union on Sunday in an effort to reach a settlement of the dispute.

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The Medical Bureau and the Relief Board have moved their offices temporarily to the address as below:

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Constitution Council To Moot Issue Today

Holding Sixth Meeting to Draft Concrete Plans For Its Revision

Preliminary research into the all-important question of revision of Japan's Constitution entered the second stage, as the Council for Investigation Into Constitutional Problems at its fifth general meeting held at the Prime Minister's official residence on Saturday started to examine article after article of the present Constitution in order to draw up a concrete plan in conformity with the previously approved general outline, it was revealed by political quarters on Monday.

The general outline, according to these quarters, was submitted to the Throne on November 24 by the late Prince Fumimaro Konoye who studied the question separately.

As Saturday's conference failed to reach a conclusion on the points to be revised in the present Constitution, these quarters further revealed, the Council will hold its sixth general meeting today to finish the work.

In the event that today's conference succeeds in drafting a concrete plan for the Constitutional reform, these quarters said that the Council will hold a seventh meeting early in the new year to polish up the concrete plan in detail.

These quarters added, however, that despite the progress of the preliminary research the Government will not request the Throne to take the initiative for Constitutional reform unless there is a radical change in the political situation. The Government would rather continue to elaborate on the plan in view of the importance of the issue at stake.

As soon as the Emperor formally takes the necessary initiative in accordance with the present Constitution, political quarters declared the Government will set up a committee will be composed of influential persons recruited from both Government and non-government circles.

With the establishment of the committee, the Government will make public its plan for Constitutional reform to submit it for public discussion. The plan drawn up by the committee will first be sent to the Privy Council for approval, after which it will be presented to a session of the Diet called for the special purpose of discussing the all-important question of democratization of Japan.

11 BABIES ARE ABANDONED

Eleven helpless babies have been found abandoned in Tokyo by their mothers up to November and since Decemeber the number of foundlings have increased sharply, according to the Asahi.

Some are about a month old, others from two to three months and they were discovered deserted in burnt-out lots, on the street, inside a telephone booth, bathhouse and rest-room.

Also the lifeless body of a new-born babe was found on December 2 in Honjo ward while the bodies of a two-month old baby girl and another about 8 months were found dead of exposure.

RADIO PROGRAM

Wednesday, December 26

ARMED FORCES RADIO NETWORK
Tokyo Key Station WVTR

0600—News; 0615—Farmers' Hour; 0619—Talk; 0630—English exercise; 0700—News; Weather; 0730—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 0800—Music; 0850—Weather; 0900—Music; 1000—Children's Hour; 1100-1130—Music; 1200—News; Weather; 1215—Pipe organ; 1230—At the Street Corner; 1245—Listeners' Opinions; Music; 1300—Women's Hour; 1345-1430-1520—Music; 1600—Narration; 1700—News; 1730—Children's Hour; Now It Can Be Told; 1800—Children's Songs; 1830—English conversation; 1845—Weather; 1900—News; 1930—Music; Americana; 2030—Drama; 2130—News; Music.

(Shows in CAPS produced in the Tokyo studios.)

RADIO TOKYO, JOAK
National (870 Kcs.)

1200—At Ease; 1215—Personal Album; 1230—NEWS; 1245—Remember; 1300—Symphonette; 1315—Jimmy Carroll Sings; 1330—Science Magazine; 1400—Tokyo Mose; 1500—Great Moments In Music; 1530—Serenade In Blue; 1545—Magic Carpet; 1600—Globe Theatre; 1630—Dinner Music; 1730—Musical Kollege; 1800—NEWS; 1825—Supper Club; 1830—Swingtime; 1900—Shower Of Stars; 1930—Date With Your State; 2000—Sports Crossviews; 2015—Spotlight Bands; 2030—Dinah Shore; 2100—Suspense; 2130—Make Believe Ballroom; 2200—NEWS; 2215—Make Believe Ballroom; 2300—SIGN OFF.

Local (1260 Kcs.)

0630—Music; 0645—Talk; 0700—Music; 1700—Young Men and Students' Hour; 1730—Music; 1800—News; 1815—Current topics; 1830—Women's Hour; 1900—Drama; 2030—Light Music.

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Yokosuka

Yokosuka Naval Base Chapel: Sundays—7:30 p.m.

Starving, Bamboo-armed Nippon Forces Waged Hopeless War in China, Vet Says

"Although some people may think that the Japanese armed forces never lost the war in China, the fact is, they were defeated already even before they tried to carry out a showdown with the Chinese troops," a demobilized ex-serviceman who returned home recently from Central China told Kyodo.

The narrator of this story, Keizo Mizutani, was formerly a staff member of the Shanghai branch of the defunct Domei News Agency, who had served as a soldier on the foremost front in China for one year and a half up to the termination of the war.

The gist of his story follows:

"Even after the Pacific war situation had turned unfavorable to the Japanese following their withdrawal from Guadalcanal, the Japanese on the continent launched a series of "gorgeous" operations in Honan, Hunan and Kwangsi provinces. However, contrary to the "gorgeousness" of these operations reported in the newspapers, I witnessed vividly the emptiness and misery of these campaigns as well as the depravity of the troops of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China immediately before their collapse.

"These operation only caused futile results in tremendous casualties among the Japanese, mostly due to malnutrition. Our troops marched day and night, and many of us collapsed. These fallen soldiers were forced to kill themselves with hand grenades.

"Even those who were fortunate enough to have been sent to field hospitals mostly died owing to bad care and poor food.

"I once accompanied a group of Japanese patients suffering from malnutrition, who were withdrawn from the fronts to the rear field hospitals. These patients were all extremely exhausted and had to support themselves with sticks in each hand to keep up their bent bodies. The march of these staggering soldiers was nothing but literal "parade of ghosts."

"Their faces were, without exception, thin and sharp and looked like those of aged men, with no tinge of smile. Losing their reasoning power, they staggered into Chinese shops and snatched food from the counters. Some of them crawled about at night to steal money and watches of their fellow-soldiers. All these shameful deeds were due to overwhelming hunger. I wonder how many of them were able to reach Japan.

"If these patients were fortunate enough to reach Hankow or Shanghai, they were given nutritious foods at any rate there. Then they were dressed in new hospital clothes with bright red insignia of the Red Cross and sent back to Japan as glorious heroes. Thus, the misery of the war was kept hidden from the nation.

"I know the surgeons and non-commissioned officers of our hospital ate tinned food and drank milk, which were supposed to be for patients, to their hearts' content and put on fat. I saw a great heap of medicine in the military warehouses upon termination of the war, though the patients were provided with little medicine on the pretext that the stocks were small.

"Since the beginning of this year, the supply lines of the Japanese forces were cut to pieces by increasingly intensified air raids of the United States planes, forcing all of the Japanese units in the interior to exist without outside help. But how could they manage by themselves in the over-populated areas of China?

"With the value of the notes of the Central Reserve Bank of China considerably dropping, the Japanese could not buy rice with the Bank notes. Salt was wanted most by the people in Hunan Province, and with salt we could buy rice, vegetables and any other kind of goods. But with the growingly intensified air raids of the American planes, the amounts of salt sent to us became gradually scarce. Besides, the salt was deliberately removed on its way to other directors.

"The commodity prices in the interior soared up to the time of the end of the war, when one bowl of noodle cost 20,000 C.R.B. Dollars and one cigarette 10,000 C.R.B. dollars. The salary of our privates was about 155 C.R.B. dollars per month, with which we could not buy even half of a cigarette. Half a year before the termination of the war, we could purchase only one or two cakes with our monthly salary.

"The daily food given to our soldiers was of poor quality and scanty. If we had abided by the military ruling and refrained from obtaining extra food somehow or other, we would have fallen victim to malnutrition, as we were engaged in hard labor every day. Accordingly, the soldiers invented a new occupation". A sergeant of a Japanese transport unit started a transport business by utilizing a military vessel at a ferry on the Siang River near Chiangsha in Hunan Province. He forced Chinese passengers to ride his vessel and earned money by taking away business from his rival Chinese boatmen.

The Chinese people who were thus stripped of their jobs, were forced to appeal to a Japanese unit headquarters. Such incidents, however, marked a lighter phase of crimes perpetrated by Japanese soldiers. There were even such cases in which a Japanese soldier purposely used to stumble against stalls on the street to let others pick up handfuls of peanuts and candies which had fallen from the stalls. After their unpardonable acts, the rank and file passed on as if nothing had happened.

"Even new recruits who had been in service only half an year followed suit by snatching fruits out of green-grocer's baskets. The Japanese servicemen were looked upon as malevolent demons by the Chinese masses. However, it would be premature to think all the Japanese warriors lacked humanity and conscience. They were merely hungry and starved. Unless they ate they could not march. Only soldiers can realize what misery it is to be unable to walk due to hunger.

"The blame should be placed on the fact that Japan waged a war which was beyond its real power. These soldiers who had been cut off from supplies were no more than bandits. Japanese forces which had been sent to the Southern Regions might have suffered more from dearth of food than those dispatched to the China Continent. In the tropical area the lack of food may have been actual but China abounds in food only we were not allowed access to it. We often noticed the inviting flavor of baking rice-cakes in Chinese residences, while on the march.

"The degradation of superior officers was truly disgusting; one officer having a rank of Captain went to the front with his concubine; another a major general, haunted a "kunyang" house every night and, by God, we stood sentinel before that house.

"I presume that such psychological factors, their unrest and apprehensions over the prospects of the war drove them to the enjoyment of such worldly pleasures.

"With Chungking's full-scale counterattacks looming in May and June this year, the mood of the Japanese soldiers was apt to become gloomy. At that time, the Chinese Yunan Expeditionary Forces were transferred from the Yunan area to the Kwangsi and Hunan battlefronts, claiming to total as many as two millions including heavily-equipped United States soldiers.

"In view of the situation, we grew more and more desperate, because of our poor equipment and short supply of ammunitions. At that time, we were exasperated at the commander's instruction demanding us to economize in the use of bullets because we would have only five bullets each a year. Highly discouraged at the admonitory speech, we were led to believe that we should not have started such a hopeless war. Troops of such contingents as continuously moved from front to front were shabby and ragged, some even dressed in Chinese clothes, while some dandies displayed red handkerchiefs, apparently of ladies. Fancy to yourself soldiers dragging along with ladies' handkerchiefs around their necks.

"Newly-recruited units were given rifles hardly enough to arm one out of three men and the remainder received "genuine" bamboo spears. Instead of aluminium flasks, they were given containers made from bamboo. How could we fight against the American-equipped Chinese forces? Some of the Japanese rank and file proposed that they would rather become bandits, while others wanted to go over to the Chungking side because they had no desire to die in such a preposterous war. At last, they went so far as to discuss the matter of which was being given better treatment—Japanese or Chinese forces. However, very few were missing out of my unit.

"Japan's capitulation, just before the total collapse of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, however, proved to be a blessing in disguise to Japanese soldiers and at the same time brought happiness to the Chinese masses.

Hard Winter Facing People in Chungking

Scarcity of Coal Big Drawback; Food Plentiful but High; Dance Halls Popular

By JAMES D. WHITE

SAN FRANCISCO (AP), December 23—A special dispatch from Chungking says that the predicted hard winter has set in. Although the war is over, living conditions for most of Chungking's estimated 1,300,000 people are as bad today as they were during the worst years of the conflict.

Coal is scarce and costly, and most of the homes and offices in the teeming hill city are unheated. In winter, fog and clouds blanket the town, which already was crowded with 300,000 people when it suddenly became China's war-time capital in 1938.

One sees here the same things he saw during the war.

Government employes huddle in their overcoats in damp, cold offices, rubbing their hands together or stricking them up their long sleeves for warmth. They sit and jiggle their knees and dream of Nanking or Shanghai, or Peiping, and what those cities will be like next spring when they hope to get there.

In homes those who can afford an occasional bundle of charcoal gather around braziers, fearful lest they be overpowered by the fumes, but risking this for a little warmth.

The coal shortage is such that when electric lights work they are dim, and water pressure is so low that it seldom reaches consumers in many parts of the city, where it is bought on the street that is equivalent of 40 American cents per bucketful.

It's not uncommon for both Chinese and foreigners to visit their more fortunate friends for the express purpose of taking a bath.

Rain drips down on the long queues of peoples, who may wait a hour in the slushy streets for one of the ramshackle buses. The streets are full of potholes and corrugations which shake the daylights out of even the hardy U.S. army cars, and a ride to or from the airport is a nightmare dreaded by all.

Food is plentiful, as ever, but even more expensive than during the war.

The wartime ban on dancing has been lifted, and dancehalls are crowded nightly with eager Chinese couples who have the considerable cash necessary to do more than just look inside one.

605,338 Homes, Buildings In Tokyo Area Destroyed In Air Attacks By B-29's

A report compiled by the Fire Department of the Metropolitan Police Board on Monday revealed that more than 605,338 homes or buildings within the B-29 air raids which began on December 24 of last year. The number of families which lost their homes totaled more than 1,128,900 while the over-all damage caused by the air raids is estimated to amount to approximately ¥5,753,000,000.

400 Progressives To Run

Approximately 400 candidates of the Progressive Party will run in the general election scheduled for coming January, it was decided at the meeting held Monday at its headquarters. The party additionally appointed six members of the General Affairs Committee, making a total of 16 members.

POLICE HUNTING GANGSTERS

Gang of Four Armed With Pistols Terrorizing Tokyo

Stripping their victims of more than ¥10,000 in cash, robbing them of clothing, watches and scores of other valuable, a bold pistol burglar gang of four has been menacing and terrorizing the metropolis and the police are hunting them, according to the Mainichi.

With methods much like the "preaching burglar" who terrorized Tokyo a decade ago, they have skilfully made use of streetcars and policemen's beats to carry out their marauding. The Metropolitan police are regarding their banditry with grave concern as they may commit murder in cold blood, depending on the way they might meet resistance from their prey.

Meanwhile, over 10,000 policemen were spread in a net on Saturday to catch petty criminals. The smallest fry in the whole haul was a little fellow of barely 12 years old. A total of 840 arrests were made on that day counting 824 men and 60 women, ranging in ages from 11 to 60. The women were mostly guilty of indecent behavior while the men were arrested on charges of threat, blackmail and a gamut of other arrests including those carrying revolvers, knives and Japanese swords with intent to commit crime while others were charged with embezzlement.

Santa Claus Visits Orphans

Santa Claus did not forget the war orphans at the Itabashi Orphanage, Motoki Dormitory at Adachi, Chizu Ka National School in Shitaya and the House of Children in Nishi-Ogikubo on Christmas Day when he visited them with a rucksack filled bursting full with clothes and good eats.

The War Sufferers' Relief Society, Tokyo branch, which saw to it that St. Nicholas did not forget these fatherless and motherless children cheered them up later with a concert and a "kami-shibai" performance.

Classified Ads.

Classified advertisements will only be accepted if paid for in advance. Rates: ½ inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥15.00 (about 20 words). 1 inch high, per column, per insertion: ¥30.00 (about 40 words).

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ATTRACTIVE Japanese painting, "kakemono", painted by well known artists, and also one red lacquer box, suitable for jewel box, for sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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JAPANESE typewriter in good condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LONG brown stone marder jacket with muff, and black Persian broad tail half-coat with muff. Apply Migliaccio, No. 22, Makado-machi, Yokohama.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 122, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Swiss made, in excellent condition. Apply Box 100, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SWISS and Japanese wrist watches. English and Japanese portable and standard typewriters, singer sewing machine, kimono silk and woolen cloth, silk handkerchiefs, table cloth, pearl necklaces, diamonds, and other jewellery, camera, rings, chinese carpet 12x9ft and 8x4 feet, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4 chome, Kyobunkan Building, 6th floor, Tokyo.

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FUR overcoat, preferably strong sporty style, medium size, new or used, either O.K. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

MOTORCYCLE, single car, Harley-Davidson, Asahi or any other kind, will be accepted. Must be in perfect mechanical condition. Please state particulars and price. Apply Box 87, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITERS singer sewing machines, cameras, gold, diamond and pearl rings and jewellery, cultured pearl necklaces, wrist watches, silk and woolen cloth, iron steel safe, electric refrigerators etc. Apply V.B. Sheth, Ginza 4 Chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg. 6th Floor Tokyo.

VACUUM sweeper or carpet sweeper, new or used. Will pay good price. Apply M. Yanase, Kaikeika Yodo, Foreign Office, Nissan Kan, Tamura-cho.

Instruction Wanted

GOOD Japanese family wish to have English conversation lessons from American officer. Will give souvenirs as token of thanks. Apply Box 121, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

APANESE young gentleman graduated from university wishes to teach Japanese to American officers at his residence in exchange for English conversation. Apply Box 128, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lessons given to foreigners by educated Japanese gentleman in short course or regular instruction. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

AS housekeepers, well educated, young Japanese couple wishes to live in U.S. Officer's house in Tokyo or Yokohama. If desired shall find a comfortable house. Husband, a university graduate, speaks English, will lecture on Japanese language, history and culture at night. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

ALEX Yamamura is anxious to meet George Yamashita, Eddie Ikeda and other friends. Please contact through Nippon Times. Apply Box 107, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

IN effort to trace missing friend, would appreciate Japanese Army Officers who were in vicinity of Ormoc Bay, Leyte, November 3, 1944. Contacting Capt. William M. Knapp, 8th Army Military Government Office, Tokyo, Marunouchi 2-chome, No. 8, American Club.

M. OGAWA, optometrist, Eyes tested and glasses fitted, English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 351, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1685.

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WANTED representation of American exporters who are able to export American goods in the present changed condition of Japan. Apply V B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkan Bldg. 6th floor, Tokyo

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Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.

TOKYO OFFICE:
1 Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 353
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyo-yubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICE:
OSAKA: Dojima Bldg. Tel. Kita 1770.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥10.00; six months, ¥58.00; one year, ¥115.00. Postage ¥0.60 per month to all parts of the Japanese Empire. All subscriptions are payable in advance

Publisher and Printer:
JINTARO WAKAMATSU

TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1945

Reassurances on the Food Situation

The statement last Friday by Colonel Crawford F. Sams, Chief of the Public Health and Welfare Section of the Allied Supreme Headquarters, concerning the food situation in Japan is illuminating in many respects. Japan, according to Allied figures, has enough food to furnish well over 1,500 calories per capita per day until April or May and, according to Japanese estimates, will be able to produce enough to furnish 1,375 calories per capita per day through the next calendar year. This is more than the peoples of the defeated nations of Europe will have, says Colonel Sams, declaring that the Germans will have to get along this winter on 1,550 calories per capita.

Although this amount may seem meager in comparison with the 3,000 calories per day generally regarded as being the standard in most Western countries, it is pointed out that "since food requirements of Orientals are at least 20 per cent less than for Occidentals, it is obvious that many Europeans will be in a far worse condition this winter than the average Japanese". And there have been no indications thus far that the Japanese people are anywhere near starvation, Colonel Sams declares. This should be a consolation and a reassurance.

Even more of a reassurance is the information that the Allied bombings destroyed only six-tenths of one per cent of the total food supply in Japan. Of course the Japanese have guessed that the bombings did little damage to the food supply, but it is good to know the exact figures. And the Allied Headquarters has forbidden Allied troops to eat in Japanese restaurants and has forbidden army units to acquire food from Japanese sources in order that all native food resources will be available for the use of the Japanese population. Such solicitous consideration on the part of the Allied authorities is naturally being highly appreciated by the grateful Japanese public. Whatever unrest there might be over the food situation, there was never any danger that the Japanese public would blame the occupation authorities, for it is obvious enough that the food stringency is caused by domestic factors.

Much more to the point, therefore, is the statement that "Japan has never been able to produce enough to feed its population properly. The Zaibatsu monopoly on fertilizer, the absentee landowner system, lack of farms machinery and other fcators always retarded Japanese food production." These factors must of course be remedied. But inasmuch as Japanese productivity per acre has always been virtually the highest in the world, is it not possible that an even more important factor in Japan's inability to feed its population properly is the fact that the acres are too few for the large population? Fertilizers, farm machinery, and the land tenure system will hardly affect this basic situation. Even in 1942 when foreign imports of food were available, the per capita food allowance was only 1,872 calories per day, Colonel Sams points out. There would thus seem to be little hope of a permanent alleviation of Japan's food shortage.

Japan is not in danger of actual starvation; Japan is better off than some European countries; but Japan does not have enough food to feed her population properly, never did have, and very likely never will have unless some of the basic factors of her economy are drastically changed, which of course cannot be done in time to alleviate the present situation. Such are the conclusions indicated by the data furnished by Colonel Sams, and although the implications are consoling and reassuring in many respects, it cannot be said that the general picture is particularly attractive.

To make the best of this difficult situation, what little Japan does have must be distributed equally among the entire population. But this is exactly what is not being done, and this is the cause of most of the dissatisfaction on the part of the Japanese people. While there may be an average of 1,500 calories per capita per day available in the nation, very few people are getting the average. The farmers who produce the food are holding out an undue proportion for their own tables, so that most of them must be eating closer to 3,000 calories per day than to the theoretical national average of 1,500 calories. Of the remainder, the farmers are diverting a large part into the black market in order to make exorbitant profits, with the result that the wealthy are also eating much more than the theoretical average of 1,500 calories. This means that there is left for the average city dweller much less than the theoretical average; probably not much more than 1,000 calories per day, which is about all the official rations amount to. This may not result in immediate starvation, but no one can be expected to remain healthy and to do a normal amount of work if he is confined to such rations for any extended length of time. This situation is the crux of the problem, and this is the situation which is causing the bitter criticisms of the authorities and the widespread resentment against the farmers.

Colonel Sams rightly points out: "The main problem in Japan is mal-distribution. We propose to see that the Japanese correct this to assure that the 'little man' gets his fair share of available food, otherwise the people with money will get it all." The common people of Japan pin their hopes upon this promise and urgently hope that the Allied authorities will see to it that the Japanese Government is enabled to enforce a fairer distribution than prevails at the present time.

The Japanese Government, to judge from its harassed squirmings, is apparently doing its best, but it is so incompetent and ineffective and its authority has become so discredited that its best is altogether inadequate. The charge that it has been falsely representing the national food situation will further serve to discredit it in the eyes of the public. The farmers, taking advantage of the weakening of governmental authority since the end of the war, are brazenly holding out more than ever of their produce from the official rationing channels. The projected measures to better the tenancy status of the farmers will meet with little sympathy from the average Japanese as long as the farmers are making excessive profits from black market dealings as they are now doing.

Something must be done to strengthen the Government and to discipline the farmers and to curb the wealthy if the average person is to get his fair share of the meager enough supply of available food. Colonel Sams' promise of a fair deal for the "little man" is a welcome ray of hope. Its fulfilment is being eagerly awaited.

PRESS COMMENTS

Tuesday, December 25

ECONOMIC CRISIS AND THE PRICE SYSTEM

ASAHI—The war-time price system was beginning to collapse even before the end of the war, as proved by the fact that the Army, the Navy, and the Munitions Ministry were buying supplies at black market prices. With certain modifications, the framework of the war-time system still remains. What is the new price system that is to replace the war-time system? This is the core of the question.

At present official prices it is impossible to obtain necessary materials for production. If the materials are bought at underhand prices, the products must be sold at prices which are many times official prices. As long as official prices stand, black market prices are certainly illegal. It cannot be denied, however, that the present system of prices, whatever it may be, is obstructing production. The industrialists are rather tightly squeezed between the carcass of official prices and black market pricefs of materials. In a country where capitalism is the ruling system, this cannot but mean a paralysis of national economy. The present price system cannot be left as it is, but what is the standpoint from which the present system is to be reviewed or overhauled?

The government is making a piecemeal revision of the price system in order to enable the industrialists to carry on their enterprises on an economic basis. Production is, however, a resultant of many factors, and the revision or a few points cannot solve the question. The stimulating effect of higher official prices for a few commodities is naturally limited in extent. The scrapping of the whole system of official prices, that is, the restoration of free economy, is, however, an impossible proposition, especially when there is an absolute shortage of food supply. If free prices are restored over the whole, or over an extensive field, a vicious circle of disastrous inflation will be started before production is stimulated.

Unless a way out of the delemma is indicated, coordinated efforts cannot be made to meet the economic crisis. At least, the direction in which the solution is to be sought must be indicated. In the old House of Representatives, the Finance Minister declared, in connection with the coal price, that all bounties on production would be abolished by 1949. His statement was based upon the premise that the equilibrium between the cost of production and the general price situation would be restored by that time. What the Finance Minister had in mind was the complete restoration of free economy, for a "natural" adjustment of the cost of production and the selling prices cannot be expected except under free economy, but what this involves in terms of human life is another question.

The forecast of the Finance Minister is altogether too optimistic; it may be described as fantastic. Even in regard to coal, there is no solid foundation for his forecast. The economic and price control, as exercised by the militarists, bureaucrats, and the zaibatsu, is thoroughly discredited. What now is essential is the establishment of a new planned economy with its system of prices, worked out by a political authority solidly based upon the people. This is the only way out of the economic distress. A simple return to free economy cannot solve the economic, social, political difficulties of Japan.

THE DIET FINDS DIFFICULTY IN SWITCHING TO DEMOCRACY

Behavior Studied Of Men Who Were Picked To Run Country Along Totalitarian Lines

By TADASHI TAKAGI

The 89th extraordinary session of the Diet, lasting for 22 days, came to end on December 18. The House of Peers was then adjourned and the House of Representatives dissolved.

The Diet worked a total of 41 bills, including 25 government-sponsored legislative bills, two "matters regarding measures requiring Diet approval," one sponsored by Diet members, five propositional bills, and five resolutions. The government bills included the bill revising the election law of the House of Representatives, the labor union bill, and the agrarian reform bill—all of which embodied the Government's policy of democratizing the country—and three supplementary budgets for the 1946 fiscal year. The others were measures designed to set the people free from the controls which oppressed and seriously inconvenienced them in all phases of their activity, political, economic, cultural, and social.

The House of Representatives adopted a most careful attitude in the examination of these measures. It debated the way in which the House should deal with these matters according to the Constitution. The point hotly discussed was not that the acceptance of the Declaration meant that Japan gave a carte blanche to he Allied counries but that the Government, without consulting the legislature and by abusing the power it has of governing by Extraordinary Imperial ordinances, conducted national affairs of grave importance. The House felt strongly on the point of the Government setting up precedents for acts based on the view that the Diet is an organ which exists only to approve a government action after it has actually been carried out.

To Revise Constitution

Minister without Portfolio Matsumoto, in reply to an interpellation, told the Diet that the Constitution would be revised so that the Government could not put to wrong use its power of taking steps to suit its convenience by extraordinary Imperial ordinances. Tanizo Koyama, Progresive, had a very strong opinion on the matter, and seemed to think that the Diet should adopt a resolution to end for once such dangers. The question of ruling by extraordinary Imperial ordinances is sure to receive closer attention in connection with the revision of the Constitution.

With regard to Finance Minister Shibusawa's policy in the formulation of the budget for the next fiscal year, both Houses engaged in discussion. In the Upper House there was a visible weakening of the tendency peculiar to itself of defending the old system due to the rapid tempo with which the affairs are moving. In the Lower House the political parties, confronted suddenly with changed social and economic conditions, and unable to know the will of the people with regard to these conditions, were reluctant to state their views on these matters boldly, because of the approaching general election.

Kakichi Takeuchi, of the Kenkyukai, discussing the future economic setup of Japan in the House of Peers, said: "Japan entered the war just before the arrival of the time for Japanese capitalism to fall to pieces as a matter of course. Thus it had to change to strong economic controls. So it has yet to develop a system of production adequate to meet the needs of national life. Chaos is certain to result if an attempt is made to apply the principle of an extxreme form of democracy and freedom and to make the principle of laissez faire, advocated by the Manchester school, prevail in Japan."

To Eliminate Monopolies

Commerce and Industry Minister Ogasawara replied to Takeuchi in these words: "The policy of the Government is to eliminate monopolistic enterprises and big undertakings based on capitalism. The Government intends to foster medium and small enterprises by promoting fair competition between them. With regard to goods which are necessary for the maintenanec of the minimum standard of life of the people, the Government will see that undertakings are operated along the lines of self-government. It will end those industrial controls which are not considered necessary for the achievement of this end.

Has Japan Retrogressed?

"The formula in force in many regions of the world is that of state management of utilities which forms the basis of the life of the people. The Government has ended controls which have been in force in the past. There is something in this that suggests the thought that Japan has retrogressed. It is possible to interpret the action as meaning that it laid the ground-work for a future system of state management."

The Commerce and Industry Minister, speaking of collateral to be furnished by Japan against imports of foodstuffs, made it clear that the Government will attach special importance to the administration of affairs relating to the production of industrial and artistic goods, which will form a portion of goods to be produced as collateral, a statement of policy that attracted widespread attention.

The agrarian reform bill was a measure for a drastic change in the country's land system. In effect it would free the country from the feudalistic agrarian setup and in imporportance it was comparable to the surrender of lands by the feudal lords to the state in 1875.

Japan, after the acceptance of the Postdam Declaration, has to find means of supporting a population of more than 70,000,000 in a territory 382,545.42 square kilometers, a territory of which the land that can be cultivated represents only from 10 to 20 per cent.

Obviously the system of intensive agriculture which has obtained in the past cannot be maintained under new conditions. There is no hope for the Japanese farmer forever unless lands possessed by large landowners or from which the owners are absent are broken up and distributed so that it may be possible to improve the living standards of small farmers and make them take a greater interest in the increase of their production.

Entirely New Legislation

The contents of the agrarian reform bill were such that it would be more correct to say that it was entirely new legislation than to term it a reform bill.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

A Kind Act

To The Editor:

The "Good Samaritanism" of U.S. soldiers so graphically depicted in this column the other day, has prompted me to add another. A young Japanese lady was running down a steep mountain. A jeep was passing by. Frantically and almost mechanically she hailed the driver, begging him to take her down to the foot of the mountain. Because she understood English, the woman had no difficulty explaining as to why she was in such a hurry. Her sister was suffering from heart disease and there was little hope of recovery. So she was hurrying down to get medicine. No sooner had her breathless explanation been over than the jeep made a sudden and swift turn and down it went in a zigzag way to her villa. It so happened that the U.S. officer proved to be a medical man of experience, and was carrying over with him medicine far better than the one she was asking for. The patient took a dose of it kindly offered, and the Khaki clad medical officer took leave instantly. The story ends here and nothing further have I heard of it. Now, if there is anything impressive in it, it is the spiritual rather than the material aspect of the episode. What I prize most is something spiritual which most probably must have motivated the officer to run to the rescue of the dying girl. Call this humanitarian or christian as you like. The thing is certain, it is some lofty ideal which can be the real motive power of such a disinterested behavior. The officer's act of charity is itself a revelation. Cultural Japan will not come into being simply by means of things tangible. The future will be bright only when love of humanity comes uppermost in our mind.

I. YAMANOUCHI

Kichijoji, Dec. 20 1945.

ART REFORM URGED

Removal of Bureaucratic Control Necessary

By TAKACHIYO UEMURA

Since the termination of the war, men of culture have been loudly claiming that they have the most important role to play in the reconstruction of a democratic cultural Japan, and, in fact, there is no gainsaying the truth of their assertion. In this sense, it may be said that a particularly important mission devolves on the Japanese world of fine arts which is most liberal and international in its tendencies and which has secured for itself a fairly high international position.

Although there is no doubt that the reconstruction of cultural Japan is impossible without the energetic activity of cultural minds, it must be remembered that all men of culture are not democratic and that consequently culture is not always democratic. Wartime profiteers are not confined to those moving in industrial and political circles; such are to be found among men of culture also.

Men of culture falling under the category of wartime gainers are anything but democratic. In the present social revolution of Japan, they ought to recede into the background, or be buried altogether by the rising forces. They have no right to play any part in the work of reconstructing the culture of new democratic Japan, nor should they be allowed to do so.

Reform is Necessary

Another point no less important to note is that the organization and structure of the Education Department authorities which have nurtured these opportunist men of culture and assured them an exclusive position stand in need of recasting and reform in many respects. For instance, the structure of the Bunten (the Art Exhibition sponsored by the Education Department) and the Geijutsu-in (Board of Art) as it is now constituted are positive impediments to the free development of Japanese fine arts. This fact has long been recognized and was a target for much criticism even before the war from those artists who are in a position to take an unbiassed view of the situation. They impede the free development of Japanese fine arts because, as has often been pointed out by many critics, they represent bureaucratism in the world of art and have been exerting a baneful bureaucratic influence over it.

It is said that the Bunten Art Exhibition will be held early next year as the harbinger of the reconstruction of culture, but the mere fact of the reopening of the Exhibition can do little to promote the cause. The democratic reconstruction of the world of fine arts must be preceded by the transfer of the management of the Exhibition from official to private hands and also by the dissolution of the Geijutsu-in so that the Exhibition may be reorganized on democratic lines. The Education Department is said to be studying reforms in the methed of opening the forthcoming Bunten Art Exhibition but this is a problem which cannot be solved satisfactorily by time-serving devices to be conceived by bureaucrats. Its solution lies in the destruction of the bureaucratic basis on which it stands.

Has Important Bearing

The reform of the Geijutsu-in has a very important bearing on the work of reconstructing fine arts on a democratic basis, and the matter demands urgent attention because the Board is so constituted as to influence the present and future status of the world of fine arts, notwithstanding the fact that it consists of members who, though all men of excellent antecedents individually, can hardly be expected to render valuable services for the future.

Young Japanese artists are more international and liberal in their outlook than those in any other branch of art, and these tendencies must receive every encouragement. Many of the associations of artists which were inactive during the war will start activity again, while those artists who, unwilling to swim with the wartime current, have been pursuing their artistic labors quietly in the country will be animated with fresh hope in the new and more congenial atmosphere in which they now find themselves. Again, the young aspirants to artistic honors who have been obliged to suspend their studies will resume them in real earnest. Since the successful reconstruction of Japanese fine arts depends a great deal on the future efforts of these people, every obstacle lying athwart their path must be removed as speedily as possible.

As it is obvious that the biggest of these obstacles is bureaucratism which rules the Japanese world of fine arts, all people interested in the work of reconstruction, artists, art critics and scholars of art, must combine efforts to break down this barrier. The removal of this hindrance is, indeed, the prerequisite for the reconstruction of Japanese fine arts.

OUR SHANGHAI LETTER

By HAL BOYLE

AP World Newsfeatures

SHANGHAI.—Hotel rooms are department stores in Shanghai.

While the Bund and Nanking road may be one of the most famous intersections in the Orient, the busiest traffic crossroads seem to be hotel corridors—particularly if you are trying to sleep.

Goldfish have more privacy than do guests in downtown Shanghai hotels. They are like no other hotels in the world.

You register as usual and ride up to your room with half a dozen Chinese bellhops led by a character known as the "number one boy" who acts as cheerleader and financial liaison man for the others. You pay him off with double handfuls of bills—it's a poor man who doesn't have a million dollars in Shanghai currency—and stretch out on your bed to rest.

Then the parade begins.

You suddenly see in the doorway—you never heard him knock—a ghostly apparition in a once-white smock who says, "Me room boy." He will bring up your meals or carry out special missions. He has at least one and usually more assistants.

Peddlers Rush In

Before you can shoo them out they start shining your shoes, raising and lowering blinds, opening and closing windows, turning lights off and on, and slapping towels around as if the bathroom had been attacked by a horde of mosquitos. You finally buy them off with another big wad of paper currency and they leave saying, "What you want—me get."

No sooner do you sweep the room boys out then in rush a series of peddlers, all let in one after another by room boys who must get their "squeeze" out of every sale.

Before you can object, they undo a silk rag bundle and riches of the Orient spill out on your bed—anything from Japanese swords to 400-year-old bilious colored mandarin coats or French-style postcards in Oriental technicolor.

The itinerant merchant borrows and smokes your American cigarettes as he bargains. It's impossible to convince him you don't want to buy and if you belittle his merchandise he just uses your telephone to summon his brother with higher priced goods—although the quality remains about the same.

If you say, "No, I don't want silk pajamas, I want a real mink coat," he telephones his cousin, who arrives 15 minutes later with a carefully bundled up coat "guaranteed best grade mink," but obviously was fashioned from cats that died horribly of mange.

If you protest, they just bring in another grade cat. They ask $40 for it—but you can always get it for twenty, plus any cigarettes, cigars or candy they see in the room.

With a few omissions, that's a typical day in a Shanghai hotel room.

FUTURE OF COMMUNISM HERE STUDIED FROM MANY ANGLES

Present Social and Political Conditions Provide Favorable Soil For Its Growth

By OUR POLITICAL EDITOR

The queston as to the future of the Communist movement in Japan must be considered at least from three points. The first is whether the program and policy of the party are acceptable to the masses of people; the second is whether the objective situation in Japan favors the development of the movement; and the third is whether, under current international relations, this movement will be permitted to make strides.

As to the program and policy of the Communists, there has been no official announcement of the party, so it is impossible to say anything definite on that score. It is not difficult, however, to surmise the general outline of the Communist program and policy. The Communist Party of Japan, which was organized in 1923, was the constant object of repression on the part of the Government, and had naturally no chance to publicly announce its program and policy. The party thus continued an underground movement with a red revolution as its objective. It is understood, however, that, after 1943, a capitalist-democratic revolution was posited as the aim of the immediate program of action, and that the freedom of opinion, assembly, and association, the establishment of the eight hour system, the suppression of large estates, the abolition of the Imperial system, etc., were adopted as important items of policy.

Little Change Made

It is of course doubtful whether the Communist Party still adheres to that program and policy. Judging, however, from the fact that the policy communicated from the Communist Party to the Socialist Party when the former proposed a common front to the latter was practically idenical with the policy mentioned above, it will not be wide of the mark to say that the Communist program and policy have undergone little, if any, change. If so, are such program and policy fit to secure the support of the masses in this country?

The Communist Party is now a lawful organizaion, which fact will commend the party to the support of the masses. Not only so but the greater part of the party program must certainly be acceptable to the masses in the circumstances prevailing in Japan. It is doubtful, however, that the masses will consent to the abolition of the Imperial system. The masses, it is true, will no longer support he absolute Imperial rule as provided in the Constitution, but in this country, the Throne is the object of national reverence, just as the Crown is the connecting link in the British Commonwealth of Nations. That much may be seen from the current trend of public opinion in this country. Consequently, if the Communists seriously mean the abolition of the Imperial system, there is a limit to the progress of the Communist Party.

The question whether the objective situation in Japan favors the growth of the Communist Party is the second point to be considered. Japan after the cessation of hostilities is threatened with social unrest on account of the extreme shortage of food, the progress of monetary inflation, huge unemployment, etc. These conditions provide a favorable soil for the growth of the Communist movement. This observation will be strengthened, when we consider the progress of Communism in the liberated European countries where the situation, both political and social, is far from settled. A cursory view of the Communist Japan itself leads to the same conclusion. The history of the movement in this country may be divided into three periods. The years 1922 and 1923 formed the initial period; the period from 1927 to 1937 saw the development of the movement; while after 1937, the movement began to decline.

The Communist Party of Japan came to birth in the Period of social unrest following the close of the First World War, and continued to make progress until 1937, when the armament boom caused the decline of the party. Japan is now experiencing hardships as never before, and the social unrest confronting Japan is similar in character to the unrest threatening the liberated European countries. On such a fertile soil, the Communist Party is developing its activity, which is now quite lawful. Judging from the objective situation in Japan, therefore, it must be said that the progress of the Communist movement in this country is extremely probable.

How far can the Communist movement go under the present international conditions? This is the third point to be considered. Japan was placed under the control of the Allied Powers on the cession of hostilities. Her activities, whether internal or external, are subject to the direction of the Allied Headquarters. In these circumstances, the freedom of opinion, assembly, and association has been recognized, as all sorts of political movements, including the Communist movement, have received the hall-mark of legality. The Power that occupies the dominant position in the control of Japan, however, is the United States. In so far as this is the case, the requirements of the democracy of the American pattern will put a natural limit to the progress of Communism in this country. In the United States, the Communist movement is certainly lawful, but the United States is the most typical capitalist country in the world. The freedom of the Communist movement in the United States rests upon the tacit assumption that the capitalist order of society is maintained. The attitude of the United States towards Communism may be seen from the American stand on the Chungking-Yenan relations. Consequently, it must be stated that a certain limit attaches to he developmen of the Communist movement in Japn, from the current international point of view.

We have considered the prospects of the Communist movement in Japan as objectively as possible. We have been necessarily brief in our examination. Our conclusion is that, if the Communists seriously mean the abolition of the Imperial system, there is a limit to the growth of their movement, that the present political and social conditions in Japan provide a favorable soil for Communism, but that there is a natural limit to the progress of the movement in the current international relations.